Amusements To-day.

Academy of Music-Laboraria
Abbey's Park Theatre-Discount Bijou Opera House—Platos Booth's Theatre—Relation Brooklyn Park Theatre—The Lights o' Leaden Businell's Muccum Brattay and Shit.
Daty's Theatre Greatte.
Grand Opera House Prize breach
Gloke Dime Massam 218 bevery.
Haverly's Niblay's Garden The Datte. Maxerly's 14th St. Theatre The White Slave Haverly's 5th Av. Theater-Bart Klike. Havesty's Theater, Brooklyn Wive Madison Square Garden Cleux Nature, Madison Square Theater Emperalds, Navelty Theater, Brooklyn, F. D. Lewes and Julick Num Francisco Op on House—All at Hes.

Blandard Theatre—Unade Dural.

Thulin Theatre—De Richt
Theatre Comique—Squatte Severelenty.

Tony Parine's Theatre—the Marcet.

Union Square Theatre—Far from the Madding Crowd. Wallack's Theatre Yeath. Windsor Theatre Fan on the Related.

The regular circulation of THE SUN for the week ending April 15, 1882, was :

Worth's Museum, -181 Bower

141,833 Weekly 186,841 Thursday 187,886 Friday 187,985 Saturday 1,034,482 Total for the week

Mr. Wayne MacVeagh's Confession.

In the full report of Mr. WAYNE MAC-Yeagh's speech at the civil service reform meeting in Philadelphia, on last Friday night, we find the following passage:

"The difficulty in President Haven's administratio about civil service reform was due to the fact that un-scrupulous men had, in the service of the party, been guilty of very questionable acts in more than one Southern State, and when the test came whether those men should be rewarded for these political services or not, President Harss failed to stand by his own convictions. He allowed himself to be persuaded that the political adventurers of Louisiana and Florida should be rewarded with political places."

This confession illuminates the character of Mr. WAYNE MACVEAGH.

He had not one word to say against the crime itself; but the appointment of the criminals to office without a competitive examination filled his soul chock full of horror.

Mr. MacVeage knew all about the fraud in Louislana. He was a member of the Commission sent to New Orleans by HAYES to overthrow the PACKARD Government in purguance of the bargain with certain Southern Democrats. He knew that HAYES's title was fraudulent, resting on forged papers and false oaths; and he knew just who were the "unscrupulous men" that forged the papers and committed the perjuries. Now, after five years, he is willing to admit as much.

He accepted the Fraud and applauded the beneficiary of the Fraud; and it was only when the makers of the Fraud began to be paid off in Custom House offices that he began to protest. It was not his sense of justice or of right, but his civil service reform sense, that was outraged.

What a confession and what a complaint, Mr. WAYNE MACVEAGH!

Compulsory Retirement of Army Officers. In attaching to the Army Appropriation bill a clause providing for the retirement of officers on reaching a fixed age or term of service, the House has taken an important step to promote the efficiency of the military establishment. As originally reported by the Committee on Appropriations, the proviso was as follows:

"That on and after the passage of this act all officers in the army who are over sixty two years of age shall be placed on the retired list; and no act now in force shall be so construed as to limit or restrict the retire-ment of officers as berein provided for."

But, as passed after amendment, this enforced retirement is made applicable also to any officer who has been forty years in the regular or volunteer service, even if he has not reached the age of sixty-two; while a service of thirty-five years entitles an officer

The spirit with which this proposition was that an attempt to except officers above the rank of Brigadier-General was defeated by a friend of Ireland would dream of furthering except Gen. Sherman and Lieut.-Gen. Sheri-Wisconsin, who has always led the attempts to reduce the army, urged compulsory retirement with great force.

The practical result of the measure passed by the House, if agreed to by the Senate, will be to take from the President the discretionary power he now enjoys of retiring an officer retirement uniform and compulsory. The statute, as it stands, is sometimes misused for gross favoritism. Within the past few years the country has seen some officers hurried to the retired list as soon as they reached the statute age, while older officers, no more competent or deserving, have been still kept for years on the active list. A short time ago an officer was retired at 65, on the ground of age, and one of 70 was appointed to succeed him. It was for such reasons that Mr. Brago refused to sanction any exceptions to the rule of compulsory retirement:

"Every exception makes an invidious distinction which leaves one officer to remain who has found favor, and the other, who failed, to be stricken down because applicable to all there can be no discrimination."

ing statute. Under its operation, retirement | given Mr. Gladstone a chance to apply the by the President is construed as a hardship. and often compensated by a special act of Congress placing the retired officer on the pay of a grade higher than the one he has actually reached. The expense of the retired list is thus materially increased, without any corresponding advantages in the flow of promotion on the active list. This is wrong. What hardship for an officer is there in being retired on three-fourths of the full pay, when still, perhaps, in the prime of life, and with entire freedom for the employment of his time and abilities? The provision is most liberal; and all that can justly make retirement ever seem a hardship is the retention on the active list of fellow officers who may be still older, thereby imputing a greater value to their services. Once abolish this injurious practice of discrimination, and every officer will approach the retiring age without any sense of grievance, and will arrange for enjoying what may be twenty

years of vigorous private life. The argument for compulsory retirement does not at all rest on the assumption that men at the age prescribed by statute are superannuated for ordinary employments. On the contrary, it is not unusual for retired officers at once to enter upon civil employments in which large administrative energy and regular daily labor are required. But in order to make a small army do the military work of a country like ours it must be always at its highest efficiency; and in order to accomplish this, every officer should be Irishmen recognize their wisest and most deready at once for the most exacting duties of | voted friends? Coercion is palpably a failhis grade, without any allowance for age or personal habits, and in obedience to orders. This is the difference between a profession in which subjection to orders and the need of a | Why not try the sunshine? swift execution of them are paramount, and | Let the Protection act expire by limitation,

may be arranged to suit the personal convenience of those who manage them; and it is this difference that makes it necessary to fix an arbitrary age at which officers shall be transferred to the retired list, on the presumption that the juniors will be physically

more fit for arduous labors in any emergency. The navy compulsory law took effect in 1861, and fifty-one officers at that time over 62 years of age gave place to their juniors. The manner in which the navy fought its share of the war shows the wisdom of this act, while there has since been no wrangle about retirements like that which is seen in the army. Gen. Syzzman himself said to the Military Committee: "Sixty-two years for all is a law that should be agreed upon." The Senate should pass this clause of the Army Appropriation bill.

Mr. Gladstone's Opportunity.

It seems probable that Mr. PARNELL'S temporary release was arranged for the express purpose of testing public opinion in all parts of the United Kingdom, and thus indicating the policy which it would be expedient to pursue hereafter in regard to Irish affairs. Coercion was but an experiment, and as the so-called Protection act which authorized it is about to expire by limitation, the selection of the measures which are to be substituted for it is the question of the hour in England.

The conditions of the problem have been signally illumined by the demonstrations which have followed the release of the Irish leader. Not a few things which but recently were obscure and disputable have been rendered clear as the day. It is plain, for instance, that Mr. PARNELL's imprisonment has not had the effect contemplated, an incarceration prolonged for months not having in the least impaired his hold upon the confidence and affections of the Irish people. Regarded as a political and moral force, he is as strong to-day as he was when his voice was rudely silenced in Kilmainham iail. It is true that the places left vacant by him and his imprisoned colleagues in the councils of the Land League have been occupied by less temperate and reasonable men, and that under more or less specious disguises the old Fenian element has acquired a mischievous prominence. But the enthusiasm which greeted the news of Mr. PARNELL's deliverance, at first supposed to be complete and final, shows that he could easily reassume his old position of control, and draw, if he chose, the Irish people into a placable attitude.

But would be choose? That is another question, on which his acts and utterances during the week he has been at large were doubtless expected to throw light. A weak man would have scarcely been able to resist the temptation of dilating on his own grievance, of taking the pose of martyrdom, and of aggravating by the expression of personal rancor the already embittered feelings of his countrymen. That Mr. PARNELL has done nothing of the kind, that he has kept his private wrong wholly in the background, and confined himself to suggesting practicable remedies for Ireland's troubles, constitutes a decisive proof of his capacity for leadership, of his fitness to act as a trustee of large pub lic interests. Here, then as the first result of the test to which the Irish people and their champion have been subjected-we find exhibited a man whose power has been undiminished and whose intelligence has been unwarped by long imprisonment, who is still both qualified and willing to give wise counsel and to further its application; who, in short, represents a force which neither Mr. GLADSTONE nor any sincere well wisher of

Ireland can afford to disregard.

Another effect of Mr. PARNELL's temporary release has been to force the hands of the Conservatives, and compel them to avow their real opinions regarding the policy of coercion. For ourselves, we have never entertained any illusions on this point, and if we have approved the action of the PARNELL party in voting at certain junctures with the regular opposition against Mr. Gladstone, to retirement on his own application for it. it was because they hoped by that managuvre to bring about a new general election, where- | to the city is therefore used by the establish- | ners' Union of the Sagamore Mill in Fall River received by the House is shown by the fact by their strength in Parliament would have ments in which these meters are. None of produced a good impression by its moderation been increased from 30 to at least 75. No vote of 17 against 62; and even an attempt to the triumph of the Conservative party, since the Irish bondman would be certain to find DAN suffered the same fate. Mr. Bragg of Lord Salisbury's little finger thicker than Mr. GLADSTONE'S loins. It is plain enough, however, that Conservatives have been plotting to monopolize the chestnuts which the Parnellites were to help them pull out of the fire. But meanwhile they had to bull the natural suspicions of their accidental allies, and accordingly, while violently denouncing for age or length of service, and to make this the action of the Ministry, they have been till lately very cautious about defining the course which they themselves would pursue. Such discreet reticence has been no longer possible, in view of the strangely altered tone of many Liberal newspapers since Mr. PAR-NELL's release and the popular demonstrations which attested the scope and solidity of his influence. The suggestion that the Government set the Irish leader free with the intention of eliciting an expression of public opinion has exasperated the Conservative journals, which now clamor for increased rigor, and insist that England will not tolerate a return to a rose-water treatment of person on the premises. Irish disaffection. The second result, then, f political or other disadvantages which are brought of the test applied has been to reveal Congainst him. But when the rule is made uniform and servatives in their true colors, as the traditional advocates of the most stringent and There is still another objection to the exist- brutal legislation for Ireland. They have valled generally. High service enables the familiar maxim, "First find out what your

> haste to do the contrary." The plastic, fluctuating quality of Mr. GLAD-STONE'S mind, whose effects have sometimes exposed him to harsh criticism, has unquestionably its noble and benignant aspects as well as its less admirable side. No British statesman has ever more loftily repudiated wrongdolng. His recognition, for example, of the independence of the Transvaal, in an hour when to vulgar eyes the honor of England seemed tarnished by defeat, was an act of splendid magnanimity. There was a moral grandeur in the candor which confessed an error and hastened to right a wrong; and why should not Mr. GLADSTONE acknowledge now, as he acknowledged then, that the past policy of his Government had been mistaken? Why should be not display toward Irishmen the same large-minded generosity which he exhibited to the Hollanders? questions the sincerity and intensity of Mr. GLADSTONE'S wish to assure the welfare of Ireland; he has spoken of it, doubtless with perfect truth, as the last and fondest hope of life now drawing to a close. Would it not be well, then, to obey once more the promptings of magnanimity, to discard the advisers who have thus far led him astray, to deal with Ireland precisely as he would deal with Scotland, and accept the counsels of those men in whom the great majority of ure. Under the pelting of the storm, the Irishman has but drawn more tightly round him the cloak of resentment and distrust.

enemics would like you to do, and then make

the ordinary occupations of civil life, which | and meanwhile let its execution be definitely

abandoned. Release the suspects, and adopt the remedial measures suggested by Mr. PARNELL, and already advocated by many English Liberals. In short, let the British Ministry give Ireland, as they would give Scotland, the laws which she herself demands, and bring the Irish administrative system into harmony with the people whose affairs it administers. Such is the policy now urged by more than one English newspaper, and if Mr. GLADSTONE would accept it, he might turn to felicitous and beneficent account the last and greatest opportunity of his life.

One-third of the Water Wasted.

People generally suppose that the consumption of Croton by the Fire Department makes one of the heaviest draughts upon the supply. The fire engines, however, use a comparatively small quantity, perhaps not more in a year than is wasted by private

consumers in a single day. According to a recent report of the Fire Department, "the consumption of water by the engines of the department (including that drawn from the river by the floating engine, which consumes no Croton water, and by other engines at fires along the river front) was 33,102,000 gallons for the entire year. This is only equal to eighteen hours' work for all the fire engines in use. We have in the city fifty-seven of these engines, though only forty-three render actual service. Nine of the number are described as first-class, and the rest in use are second-class engines, with a pumping capacity of 1,810,000 gallons per hour, if all were working. With the low pressures which are general throughout the city, the quantity of water they would consume is only equal to the capacity of one 20inch pipe, or four 12-inch pipes, or sixteen 6-

inch pipes. It will be seen, therefore, that only a very small proportion of the ninety-five million gallons of water furnished the city daily is used for the extinguishing of fires. The consumption of water for other public purposes is also proportionately insignificant in quantity. It is the private consumers who draw off nearly the whole of the supply, either to satisfy actual needs or because they wantonly abuse their privileges.

Waste is checked in business establishments and stables by the application of meters for measuring the quantity consumed, and charging accordingly. Even the smallest of these buildings may be required to use a meter. The charge made for the water so measured is, however, now very low, and hence there is much wasteful use in these buildings, which can be profuse with water and yet not suffer any considerable pecuniary loss. One cent a hundred gallons is the rate for water measured by meters. If each building, therefore, wasted on an average, for instance, only five hundred gallons daily, the cost to each for the water uselessly drawn would be merely five cents a day. But there are now 5,293 meters applied in the city, and accordingly the total waste would be over two and a half millions of gallons daily. The rate

omy of water in these establishments. And even the check to waste which the water meter affords is only applied very partially. All dwellings are exempt from the operation of the law providing for their use. Liquor saloons generally escape. Yet these dwellings and these saloons draw water most lavishly. It is there that waste occurs most frequently and where it is most difficult to check it.

charged is not great enough to enforce econ-

The report of the Chief Engineer of the Croton Aqueduct for 1881 includes the following statement of the average number of gal-

lons of water used per day during through 4,953 meters:	the yea
No. Meters No. Meters	Gallons 1,444,80 1,187,00 417,00 1,300,50 851,40 713,70 1,151,10 188,70 1,354,00 2,257,40
Total 4,953	11,925,40
About an eighth of the water suppl	led dails

this quantity, let it be remembered, goes to private dwellings, and only a portion of the business buildings are included.

The waste of water is best determined in the districts which use the high service, the districts for which water is pumped to an elevation above the reservoir. The quantity of water pumped up at Ninety-eighth street and High Bridge during the year was 4,236,054,274 gallons, and the average quantity per day was 11,600,000 gallons. This water furnished the supply for 7,492 dwellings, 444 factories, 83 stables, 588 churches, schools, asylums, &c. The total number of buildings was 8,607, and about se en-eighths of them were first-class dwellings. The number of people using this service could be closely approximated. It showed that the average daily use per head there was the enormous quantity of about 113 gallons. That proves beyond doubt that at least onehalf of the water pumped up every day into the stand pipe is wasted. The Roosevelt Hospital, for instance, uses 30,000 gallons a day. The New York Hospital gets rid daily of about four hogsheads of water for every

The enormous proved waste in these dis tricts shows what would be the increase in the present waste throughout the city, previded the high pressure there enjoyed prepeople favored by it to throw away more water than the inhabitants of the rest of the

city, and they improve their opportunities. The Croton water inspectors found last year 2.122 buildings in which water was wasting because of defective plumbing, 2,321 leaky and wasteful faucets, 235 leaky and wasteful water closets, 179 hydrants in the same condition, and 24 pipes which had burst. The sewers showed that between midnight and 6 the pretended necessity of consistency in in the morning, during the half year ending with last December, water was going to waste in 656 houses at the rate of a gallon a minute, that in 402 the waste was from one to five gallons a minute, and in 31 it was over five gallons a minute. Thirty-one drains were wasting from six to thirty gallons a minute. To sum up, it may be said, keeping within

bounds, that the waste of water in the city equals about one-third of the whole supply.

Pensions and Claims. The Senate did a stroke of work on Friday It passed no fewer than sixty pension bills, and to these added the so-called Omnibus Claims bill, which includes 1,359 individual claims in one lump. Then, thinking it had

done enough, it adjourned until to-day. The Omnibus bill is the one which gathers up the various claims examined and allowed the Quartermaster and Commissary departments, under the act of 1864, for supplies furnished to the armies, mostly in the border States, during the war of the rebellion. Some of them have been so reduced as to amount to not more than five dollars in their approved form; others may reach one or two thousand dollars. The Senate's action was only formal, the bill, as it came from the House, not having been examined in detail, though it appropriated nearly three hundred thousand dollars.

nearly three hundred thousand dollars.

It is the class of claims regarding whose an Alijon of love, and Harrisgo of Indiana.

adjudication Mr. BLACKBURN made charges of corruption, and which is now under investigation by the House Committee on Expenditures in the War Department.

Bribery. Bribing State legislators is a practice that

never goes quite out of fashion. On Friday an Ohio Grand Jury returned indictments against Representatives Blocu and Whight for accepting bribes from a Cincinnati canal scheme, and against one WATSON for offering them. All three were lodged in jail.

On the same day a Massachusetts legislator charged that a railroad lobbyist had that morning offered a member a yearly pass if he would change his vote on a certain

The tricks of Albany and Harrisburg and Trenton appear to be familiar at Columbus and Boston.

The Courier-Journal thinks that injustice has been done Gov. CRITTENDEN of Missouri in imputing to him the offer of a reward for the sedy of JESSE JAMES, "dead or alive." Louisville contemporary prints the text of the proclamation issued by Gov. CHITTENDEN, in which he offers a reward of \$5,000 " for the ar-rest and conviction" of either of the JAMES brothers; and it points out that the expression 'dead or alive" does not occur in this document. "The Governor." says the Courier-Jou

sal, "contemplated the receipt of a live man. The remarks of THESUS have had no reference to any formal proclamation issued by Gov. Carr-TENDEN. They have been based on his own go count of the commission which he gave to Bon Fond. At their last interview prior to the murder of James, Gov. Chettenden—as reported by Gov. Crittenden—said to Ford: "I want Jesse FAMES brought in, and I will give you \$10,000 for him, dead or alive."

The Epsom spring meeting comes off this week, and, as usual, will be a notable one in the English racing year. Since Iroquois was struck out of the City and Suburban Handicap. American interest in the events of the week has decreased; but they will be contested by many of the best English horses of the year The first race of importance will be the Metropolitan Handicap, to be run to-morrow. The distance is two and a quarter miles, and over thirty horses have accepted. Petronel has the top weight, 133 lbs., with Chippendale at 126, and so down the list. Reveller has but 110 lbs., or less than in last year's Cesarewitch. But the great event of the meeting is the City and Suburban Handicap, to be run on Wednesday. Iroquois was exceedingly favored for this event, until struck out in order that he might be reserved for the great cup races. His disappearance is likely to increase the number of starters among the unusually large list of those that had accepted. Mistake was at one time expected, in the absence of Foxhall and Iroquois from this meeting, to uphold the renown of the American colors; but after running eighth at Newmarket, last Friday, in the International Handicap, which he had won the previous year, less will be expected of him this week. Perhaps the two American horses which have been sold to Englishmen, Passaic, and especially Wallenstein, will be those most looked to for a good performance in the City and Suburban. But the latter's penalty of ten pounds for his victory at Liverpool will greatly decrease his otherwise excellent chances,

The arrangement of the Sergeant-at-Arms to furnish nothing stronger than seltzer to the Congressmen who recently accompanied the remains of Representative ALLEN to his home has raised comment in some quarters. The duty of escorting the body of a deceased member will not be conducted with the less propriety if this action of the Sergeant-at-Arms become a precedent.

ROWELL has challenged HAZAEL to another six days' race. in London, for \$2,500 a side, to be open to all comers on these terms. But the New York operator who has taken a mortgage on Hazael's leg power will have something to say about that. Hazael had several challenges in this country before he left it, and probably a sense of the gate money that is to be carned here, compared with the small prospects in London, will bring him back in the autumn to race in New York, in spite of the Sheriff who was lately anxious to pounce on him.

The circular issued last week by the Spinthat the heavy reduction in wages was expecttives had agreed the week before to a compromise, under which they were to return to work last Monday; but as the spinners expressed the explained to me was the interpretation of the French the purpose to go out again if good faith was expression pender to creatilize-Anglier, the "house spinners expression pender to constitute the purpose to go out again if good faith was not kept, the agent of the mill told them they were to stay, or else not to come at all. Nevertheless, in calling a meeting for consultation over this dispute, the Secretary of the union used the following language:

used the following language:

"We regret that the strike has not ended, though no effort has been spared on our part to effect an annicatic and satisfactory settlement without humilating the members participating in the contest. We are strongly of the opinion that the trouble could be speedily settled if good judgment and wisdom were allowed to prevail. For the employers of labor-ers to want it all their own way, and the employees to submit to all humilation when they know around its existing, is both unvise and minet Capital and labor cannot afford to be so widely separated in a country like this, which is destined to be the great at commercial nation in the world. It is only foolish obstinacy and false pride which keep them so far apart from each other and in the shadow of coming overits the dawning of that time can be seen when all such perty troubles as are at issue will be actified by boards of conclusion. A little more of the mila of minima kindness doled out from the simple was to the composers in the city would prevent in the turne many jetty troubles.

It would seem that men holding such views ought to be in a mood favorable to a fair compromise, provided such a compromise is really

The Senator who Pumped Gen. Arthur.

From the Telbone. There are two kinds of reffect men-the reflect man who is shell and the relicent man who talks. President Arthur is one of the latter hind. Perapa his most striking characteristic in conversation is he rapidity and apparent freedom with which he talks while at the same time he avoids with the greatest skill the expression of his opinion on points on who is he does not eare to commit himself. He talks with a quickness which would worry an expert stenegrapher, but if he does not choose that his victor shall know his views on a certain point—which are perhaps just what the visitor came in the hope of being clever enough to discover— the conversation will end, leaving the latter as much in the dark as he would have been if the President had not I sat up with him till two o clock in the morning," said

a Senator the other day, with just a suggestion of sadness in his tone, "talking about that matter. He learned lots, but I didn't find out a thing."

Wealth in the Senate. From the Portland Argus.

The present Senate contains at least a score Senators not one of whom is worth less than \$2.0,00 The richest man in the Senate is, of course, Fair of Ne. vada, who probably possesses as much as all the other senators together.

Next to him in lucre is David Davis of Illinois, a wid

ower, who is reputed to be the possessor of millions. It is somewhat difficult to name the Senator whose for-tune ranks third in size, but, if Eugene Hale of Maine has received the mantle of his father in law, Zach Chander, with its well-lined pockets, his fortune is nearly as large as that of David Davis. The wife of Senator Hale is the only daughter of the late Senator Zach Chamiler. Other very wealthy Sonators are Miller of California; Mahone of Virginia, and Sawyer of Wiscousin, known to be worth more than a million each. Sewell of New Jer-sey is a railroad man and is very wealthy.

Senator John Sherman of Oldo, it is said, is worth more than \$2,000,000, has property consisting largely of al estate in Washington.

Among other Senaturs who write their fortunes with seven figures are Camerou of Pennsylvania, Davis of West Virginia, and Plum of Kansas. Senators Bill of Colorado, Brown of Georgia, Groome of Maryland, McPherson of New Jersey, and Pendleton of Obio are at worth more than \$430,000.

Many other Senators are comfortably fixed, possessing little hoards of from \$50,000 to \$400,000. Among those who have but little comparatively here below, that is, not more than \$155,000 aplace, are Morritt of Vermont. Authory of tibode Island, Rolling of New

BLAINE'S FRIENDS DESERTING HIM. Will be Return to the House of Represen

tativest WASHINGTON, April 16.-The restless and consuming ambition of James G. Blaine is not content in retirement from public life, after a continuous connection of nearly a quarter of a century with the State Legislature, with the two Houses of Congress, and with the Cabinet. Aggressive by nature, he seeks controversy, He enjoys the excitement of dispute. The opportunity for activity is limited in his present ondition; the public cares little for the angry utterances of a disappointed politician who is out of place and powerless.

Though successively defeated at Cincinnati and at Chicago. Mr. Blaine still clings to the

hope that he may compass the nomination in 1884. Failing in that, he proposes to head an ndependent ticket. His deluded belief that this is possible is founded on the purchased support of a few venal Democrats, who, in sellng themselves, have sold all the influence they ever possessed in their party. The managers and friends most trusted and most effective in pressing his nomination in

1876 and in 1890 have practically abundoned Mr. Blaine's candidacy for 1884 as hopeless. William E. Chandler, the chief of this class, has gone over to the Administration, which Blaine assails in and out of season. Chandler is avowedly for Arthur.

Senator Frye cut loose a year ago, when Blaine dung to the Senatorship to the last hour and treated his friend as a convenient satellite. Senator Hale, though less affirmative than

Frye in taking position, is known to have given up Blaine as a possible candidate. Mr. Hale is persuaded that two defeats have cenefuded all chance for Blaine, and that no condition of things is likely to arise in the next two years whereby he may overcome the prejudice caused by those defeats.

In the West, Charles B. Farwell, the Republican member from Chicago who was one of Blaine's most devoted followers and most liberal backers, has openly renounced his former allegiance. The reckless course of Blaine in the Department of State alienated Farwell and other Westerners from their old attachment.

Jerome B, Chaffee, ex-Senator and ex-applieant for the Interior Department, is now a Stalwart. He stood foremost in the confidence of Blaine, and was among the most earnest of his champions. He has also withdrawn his support. He is said to consider Blaine's career

as a candidate for the White House ended. These five persons were the main props of Blaine's Presidential aspirations. They stood by him through evil report, and, in the face of it, they nearly secured him the nomination in 1876. Their zeal and fidelity did not relax during the four years that followed throughout the canvass which culminated in the defeat of 1880 at Chicago. But now they have become weary of these fruitless efforts, and are convinced that further attempts to force Mr. Blaine on the party would be attended with the old result. The attractions of power and of patronage have weaned others from their partiality, so that the ex-Secretary finds himself nearly deserted by his "Old Guard," and not reenforced by new friends.

Mr. Blaine watches with keen interest the returns from all the elections, and finds but little comfort in those recently held in the East and the West. His present plan is to return to the House of Representatives if there be a fair opening for his success. He realizes now what a blunder he made when he quitted the place for which his peculiar talents were best adapted, and where he won all the distinction that made him conspicuous in public life.

Maine is by no means a sure Republican State. A revolt against Boss rule and Blaine machinery has thrown it out of line during the last four years. Garfield had a majority of 4.460 against 16.477 for Hayes in 1876. The events of the last year are not calculated to increase the harmony in the party. Blaine has lost his grip at home. Younger men are asserting their independence of his dictation and are setting up for themselves.

Since Blaine has sought a quarrel with the Administration, it may be reasonably supposed the President and his friends will not be enthusiastic for the return of the ex-Secretary to Congress, whither he would go with the intention of making war on them and their policy With all his fertility of resources, and his ability to forward his own ambition, Mr. Blaine will find the path to the House of Representatives full of thorns.

How Bonner Bought a Poem from Longfellow

From the North American Berieve. Of late years it has been my custom to pay the dear poet we mourn an annual visit about Christinas that the heavy reduction in wages was expected and intended to raise a strike. The operatives had agreed the week before to a compression of the week before the week voice, the Hanging of the Crans," which I remember the explained to me was the interpretation of the French that which which we wish the interpretation of the French that which which will be interpretation of the firm of the product of the produc warming" of a young couple. I was ardout in my admiration of the beautiful poem, and resolved, on my return to New York, to see whether I could not dispose of it, so as to strike a fair average between the price I should get for it and that obtained more than thirty years before for the "Skeleton in Armor." I was impelled t this by his cently coulding to me, as a protound secret, that he had bought, for an old schoolmate in distress, the house in which he was born, and settled it upon his wife and children, and that he had been sending him, for years, fifty deliars on the first of each mouth to keep the welf from his door. This was confided to me because I expressed a solicitate for the welfare of his benecary, and not with the faintest scintilla of e ness of a generosity be regarded as a pleasing duty that he was happy in being able to perform.

So I returned to New York on the morrow, compelled.

to be in Washington the next day. I addressed Mr. Robert Bonner a tote, remindles dan that I had had the

Lord Ros, bery, and teiling him that I had seen th before at Cambridge, an unpublished poem of two hun-dred lines by Mr. Laugfellow, which I thought one of the finest he had ever produced; and I impured whether he would like to make a had for it for the Seic Pork Ledger be glad to receive his reply, making an appointment for the following Saturday. I also wrote to Longfellow, status that I had opened negotiations with Mr. Benner, and hoped to be a thousand dollars for the privilege of the poem approaches in the Ledon When I came back on saturday I found two rights to my latters. Long fellow said what an often of one or two thousand dollars might tough him to colo the banting to Diemed the Tamer of Horses, he himself reserving its copyright. Mr Bonner select me to call at his office at located on the same day. He was brief and to the point in see ch. Hosaid. "Two bundred lines at five dollars a line is a thousand dollars."—and draw his cheek for that amount, which I mailed to the post that evening. and the next day f Jurned to my post in Washington. My surprise and consternation may be imagined when I received on Monday a telegram from the bard stating other arrangements. I wrote to Mr. Bonner that my in-terest in the matter had been to do a service to both parties concerned, and that I regretted my efforts should have failed. He made no reply and now for the sequel. It was my habit to come from Washington to New York every Sunday, to visit the clients and friends shose interests I was striving to protect in that region during the sessions of Congress. About two months after the foregoing disappointment a pleasant-looking youth called upon me at the Brevoort House to say that his father, Mr. Bartlett, desired an ap-pointment with me on business of importance. Al-though my hands were full, "the more the merrier" is the standing most; of a parliamentary exent. I said that I should have to be going all day, but if he would tell me where his father lived, I would fix an hour agreeable to his topography, for seeing him. He said his father reside1 at the Hofman House. I immediately replied that I had to calculate time and distance like a doctor in an epidemic, but would call upon his father at I o'clock. Mr Bartlett was a square jawed. dark whiskered, determined looking man, who instantly receeded in wedge rev. inquiring the cause of my diffi-oity in record to Mr. Bonner and Mr. Longfellow. Treomited the circumstances of the case, which he saw for he first time in its true light, and he said: "Although I am Mr. Benner's legal advisor, he wometimes goes off at half-cock, without consuiting use. Had be done so, I should have recommended blin to present you with the check that he sent to Mr. Longfellow, and to have affered the post three times that amount for the privilege of the publication." I think I bluebed at the bleast a kindly return to my post that night, but would start for t'am ridge on the following evening, and I begged him to elegraph to the Somerset Clab. Hoston, whether Mr

little hifth store about the greation of a month or two in the resumption by Mr. Longfellow of his copyright, which Mr. Bonner desired should be fixed for the first of November, but finally consented should relaise on the first of October, when the book appeared in its illu-

Mr. Tennyson received, I am told, three gaineas a line from the Cornald Magazine for his "Tithonus." Mr. Bonner went against shore the laureste sprice in his bid for the "Hanging of the Crane," which cost him fettr muneas a line.

The Earnings of New Jersey's Workers. In New Jersey last year the average sum earned by skilled workmen was \$607 and by common laporers \$374.55 each. The report of James Bishop, Chief of the Bureau of Statistics of Labor and Industry, shows that New Jorsey is ahead of all the other States of the Union complined in the production of silk goods. These goods are mainifactured by eighty-four firms, in whose mills were consumed last year 1,372,378 pounds of raw eith. The capital juvested in the business is \$7,324,380. and the value of the predect \$18.001.210 one dollar of capital annually reproducing \$2.50 in all k goods. The average number of hamis employed was 14.102, of whom \$4.50 were men. 9.175 women. and 3.488 children. Their average earnings per day were: Men. \$1.81; women, \$1.01; children, \$3.10 cents. skilled men received as high as \$2 and skilled women. \$2 a day. In the entire United states there are 383 slik mills employing 31.300. hands, who are naid \$1,000,000. These mills furnish 39 per cent, of all the silk goods now need by us. Twenty years ago all but 13 per cent, of the silk goods consumed

in the United States were imported. New Jersey holds the 57th place among the iron-produc-ing States. Skilled mechanics carned \$2.72 per day and mskalled \$1.21. There was paid in wages 16% percent of the value of the products manufactured \$10,341,868.

In the hat factories, which produced \$35,925 dozen hats, over 31 per cent, of the total value of the product went to the employees. The average daily wages was for men \$2.07; for women \$1.00; for children, 73.05 cents. In the pottery industry, for every dollar of capital in-vested \$1.12 was produced. It gave employment to 3,082

persons. The average daily wages was \$2.01 for men, 88 cents for women, and 70 cents for children. The brick, glass, and clay industries yielded \$1.24 for every dollar invested. Thirty seven per cent, went into the hands of the employees. The average daily wages of men varied from \$2 to \$1.10, those of women from \$1 to 75 cents, those of children from \$1.12\frac{1}{2} to \$40 cents. Skilled workmen carned as high as \$5 a day.

Glass blowers and nall cutters were paid the highest wages, their yearly average earnings amounting to from \$000 to \$1,000.

Unskilled workmen made annual average earnings as follows: Employees in canning factories (10), hours), \$237.50; brick yard laborers (10 hours), \$391.60; cystermen (11 hours), \$308.75; puddlers' helpers (11); hours), \$375; nuil factory feeders (boys, 10 hours, \$237.50; glass batch mixers (10 hours), \$380; glass packers (0)₂ hours), \$380.85; railroad employees (10)₂ hours), \$384.20; longshoremen (10 hours), \$425; miscellaneous fron workers 9% hours, \$438; miscellaneous glass workmen 10.5% hours, \$4380; miscellaneous occupations (10% hours) \$407; laborers unclassified (10% hours), \$340.03.

In those industries where all or the greater part of the employees are women or children, the pay is not only comparatively small, but the hours of work are many. and, in general, as the number of hours increase the

of the 11,000 employees mentioned in the report the wages of 1,010 were increased last year, while those of 571 were reduced. The advance was among glass blow. ers, harness unkers, hatters, fron moulders, shocmakers, trank makers, machinists, printers, brickinyers, car-petters, masons, painters, and carriage makers. Among those who suffered a reduction were miners and jewellors, and the silk workers in some departments Farm wages averaged, without board, \$22.00; with board, \$14.90 a month. New England paid \$22.70, with

out board, per mouth on yearly engagements, but the cost of subsistence there was \$9 a month, against \$7.53 in

Does the Brooklyn Tower Lenn !

Does the Brooklyn tower lean?" was asked of one of the engineers of the Brooklyn Bridge.

"No: that is an optical illuston. We have tested it, and find that it is exactly plumb. Some years ago there and find that it is exactly plomb. Some years ago there was a popular impression that it leaned up stream, now some persons think it leans out toward the river, but it is all a delusion, caused, no doubt, by the roofs of the houses, the slope of the cables, and perhaps the masts of the ships and the configuration of the coast. It is, however, as perpendicular as a plumb has. The tower has settled about an inch and a half, through the compression of the louist of the timbers in the caisson, but it has settled in the compression of the source of the timbers in the caisson, but it has settled in the sum of the source of the sou

Shall Brooklyn be Added to New York ?

When Mayor Low was asked on Saturday whether he favored Senstor Grady's bill for the consol dation of the cities of New York and Brooklyn, he said that he had not yet acriously considered the matter, be cause he did not believe that any scheme for consolida tion could be consummated for some time. He thought that when Philadelphia had a larger population than New York some plan might then be devised and earnestly press if for aniexation, bit it would be a problem requiring a great amount of study to provide a project Government for a minicipality containing nearly two militons of pentils. Nerveyer, he did not think that the next government of the did not think that the next government of the study of the latter than the result of the study of the on could be consummated for some time. He thought

A Singular Memorial Occasion.

There was a service yesterday morning in those interred in the vanits adjoining the church. The Rev. Dr. Edwin F. Harneld, who was paster of the

Bricklayers at Delegate Quina's Funeral.

Fully a thousand members of the national and local Bricklayers' Unions marched from the hall of Union No. 2, at 202 East, Seventy-sevently street, vesterpleasure of viviling his famous stable, with my friend

The Veterans and Pensions to Prisoners. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sec: The re-

mark in Tan Sex of today, that perhaps not one in a thousand remembered that yesterlay was the annithrough the annual rate vetering was the affin-versary of the surveid; of Lees aring, was probably correct, but half a dome veterans, who happened to meet in Brooklyn resoluted the event, and talked about it. They small hardly is right the bright, singly breezy Similar seventienty a - ag that nobers in the closing seem and the mark of the staveholders' rebellion. But the thought of the Arms of the Parliance who washes the thousands of the Army of the Potonice Who Mayed his stoff ride along their lines that day hardly gave a thought to the fact that it was Southly. The holy day

had been of withe note to us in the rough and dinnice campainting since the beginning of this had howe next against Lee's army.

The velorance do not forcet these anniversaries and most of them. Boreover, regard your criticism of the hills to pay beginning regard your criticism of the hills to pay beginners pensions to prisoners of war as just and timely. The Arriars of Ponetons bill is an iniquity, in a measure, and has prevented the speedy set the most of but and well-carried beasen clause, and object the sheety set thement of but and well-carried beasen clause, and object the door is claring franks. A shalker at the rear, who lost a finger or too by a chance shot, has been emplied to collect bundreds of dollars bark pension, while a soldier who carried his life in his hands at the trust for years, and, unfortunately, see aged wounds, has apparently no reward, although perhaps he has contracted ingering disease from an intervention strong.

But what shall we say of this latest attempt to rob the Government and carried between the brave men who were captured in actual battle or upon the picket lines and the thousands who contrad imprantment from short convariates? Toward the latter part of the war our solders beginned to dread carture, not along from the herable reports of Andersonville attractives, but because they knew that fully two fifths of their companious in captivity would be cowards, skulders and descripts. It these bills are passed, what incoming the proposers of war would strongly have been a file presented of the thems file proposers of war would strongly have suggested to the two distributions in a captivity would be cowards, skulders and descripts in these bills are passed, what incoming the proposers of war would strongly have been and the proposers of war would strongly have been an over-whelming defeat of the bulls in Congress. chelming defeat of the bills in Congress.

Biogeners, April 10. Bare and Weits Tancott.

A Colored Man's Observations.

To the Entrop of The Sun-Sir; At a recent Easter election on a colored Episcopal church in this city, the localis and common scasse of the society this city, the brains and common sense of the scripty administered is singling resulte to a certain arrogant set who proposed to rule in spite of the protest of the people. I reduct his includent as being applicable to the script in the sense of the single protest of the sense New York, April 14.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sic: Amount

all the suggestions made for the prevention of according on the elevated roads. I have failed to notice one the belograph to the Somerset Clab. Boston, whether Mr. Bonner ment business on the basis specified. I reached Boston on Wednesday morning, drave to Cambridge and throught the post into town with me to consult with his publisher, Mr. Osgood. The result was a bargain. Some

SUNBEAMS.

-A Michigan revivalist goes out this seq. son with what he advertises as "the most complete camp meeting outfit ever invented, consisting of a base-some parillon, splentistly painted, and portable single

reed organ, and glided cross in the pulpis Dr Vinnedge has been expelled from the Indiana Medical Society. He has for many years being the foremost physician in Tipperance Counts and afther remains so; but he committed the crime as ones, profes. sional ethics of advertising a prescription, and reco my he was sorry.

While a man was sitting in the crotch of a tree to saw off a limb at Saginaw. Noth the split as the limb fell, lesting him slown into the operand then closing on him. It took so hour of shop

and prying to get him out of the trap, and so his ribs were broken by the squeezing. -A married couple of Leavenworth, after iving together thirteen years, are asking for a diverge in the ground that they are nucle and nieve, a relation ship which they have only just discovered. Planels a

Kanas law against such a marriage, however, and they are not likely to get a legal separation, though they have already parted. - Bob Jackson was missed from Winnipeg. baving last been seen going away from a barroom drank.
After a week he was found dead, with his feet and sakke mhedded in frozen earth and his body leaner nameta ence. He had stepped into deep mid, and, the incapacitated by rum to extricate himself, had stood there uning

old snan fastened him -A young woman of Idaho answered an advertisement of a firm of marriage brokers, who som afterward sent her a bill of \$20.50 for advertising turest. ening, if she did not vay it to publish the letter. She preferred to pay the bill. Voting women should never deal with such spencies. They had much better remain single until their love is demanded by the spectarsons outhurst of a manis heart.

-The Rev. J. W. Minor, colored, of St. Lonis, is in serious trouble. He was arrested for pursing a forgod check. Then the officers scarched his house, and found many things not perfaining to the numetry, such as a rifle, a set of surgical instruments, and some billiard balls. All these things were claimed by persons who said they had lost them through small thinvers, Mr. Miner says that he does not rely on human aid in this emergency.

-The new material known as leatherette is being brought into use in numerous mechanical and ornamental applications. It is so perfect an instance of eather that people are utterly unaware that they are handling something other than leather itself, and its serviceable nature renders the detection still more diffi-cult. For all uses to which it has been applied, the ar icle is said to have proved nearly, if not quite, equal in

ermicestieness to natural leather.
—Mr. Knowles relates, in the Nineternth Century, in connection with the protest against the channel tunnel, that the French engineer to whom Mar-shai MacMahon had given the order to blow up the Vosges tunnel thought that it was "not necessary im-mediately to destroy such finely constructed works," and did not execute the order at once. The consequence was that the Germans seized the tunnel and got possession of the line, and the capitulation of Solan followed. -The Rev. George Sweinforth was holding

revival meetings at Pawpaw, Ind. He started one day to drive with Sister Beekman, the principal singer in the meetings to the railroad station. She kissed her tenale friends in departing, and the uninister improved the opportunity to kiss her, too. Considerable talk was caused in the town by that event. The evangelist stated, in a sermon, that Paster Mann, of the local church, had also kissed Miss Beekman, and neither had meant any harm by it. Such kissing was commanded by Scripture, and he was going to obey, no matter what was said about it -Brighton, according to the London Lan-

ef, is undergoing a visitation of blood poisoning. It has long been known to the careful and curious in matters sanitary that the "queen of watering places" is a very hotbed of pestilent sewer gas. During the day the odors which rise from the street gratings are not noticeable; but those who have taken the trouble to examine thes outlets in the early morning will not need to be reminded of the stench which offends the nostrils and excites nau-sea. There is reason to believe that deaths from blood poleoning by sewer gas are of frequent occurrence, and that the danger is not confined to any one locality, but extends over the cuttive area of a watering place which ought to be especially salubrious.

-A great multitude gathered in Atlanta to see an incendiary fire. Mr. Joiner had aunounced that at a certain hour he would burn Mr. Shehan's house. The police stretched a rope to keep back the crowd and the Fire Department was on hand. When the appointed time came, Joiner poured kerosene oil over the floors of the building, and piled some bundles of paper in the basement. Shelian forbade him to do it, and threatened him with legal punishment; but he would not step, and his match soon set the structure ablaze. The police did nothing, and the fremen simply prevented the flames from igniting the adjoining buildings. It may be well to add that there had been cases of small-pox in the house,

and the destruction was by order of the Health Board -Lester Wallack has been playing at the Boston Museum. While there he said in the Boston Herofd that, while the general public demanded trashy plays, he was glad to know that a few loyal conservative theatre goers remained. "They are the class he added," who hold up their hands in horror at the aning everything else. Look at the houses. We would far prefer producing the standard plays and old consciously the public appreciation and patronage would just it so doing. Financially, indeed it would be cheaphave first to pay an enormous price, and often real, ties, before they can secure the right to play a piece of the only character their sudience care for."

-If the example recently set by the Scine Assize Court be generally followed, a refusal to take the outh will become an expensive luxury in Practic. On the Judge taking his seat to try a case of assault, a jury the man row to state that as he did not believe in real he declined to take the small onth. After some discussion, which failed to move the distinate juryment the Court decided to adjourn the case, as the jury would not be complete without the recalcitrant member. Hereupon, the the decime. Mattre Buttnet, requested the counsel for the defence. Mattre Bunnet, requising the court to make the juryman postniarity responsible for the dead by paying all the expenses of the adjour-ment and one frame as damages to the defendant. This request was duly controlled with. On the next on ing saided, another juryman pursued similar to tice, and was multited in 20 M damages and the costs.

-Henry Greathouse, a young man of Lebanon, Ohio, because a convert to Methodisco, and be lieved be had a call to reach. His ambition was regaged two spiritual are times to give an exhibition ander his management. No objection was made to his adbelieve in the granulous of the manifestration which might occur. Still be as made have prevaint in that in them. With the show was in progress to of the professedly entranced mediums if successful as a unitaster. She replied that !

 An interesting murder trial, in which the definer was a plea of instanty, has been here be prisoner was Frank C. Pensy, who time of the deed. The evolution was that his own eccentricities were marked. On it was from drink. The Judge told tohim; that if his craciness at the time w... cited by intextcation; they might still exc before the law as though perfectly school miss verdict of murder in the second degree

-In "Bristol Past and Present. subtished in England, the following ghost 4 mg is 2 one When the English forces were in a Martinophe in the seven years' war, Maj + 6, definited from head parters to a distant after his decease a Cal Stewart was supply hed attradquarters, by the appearance of hergin regimental dress who, in answers equiry why he was not at his post, and tenday at 7 A. M. Can't thou her delivered a quest that his friend stands on his return attend to the wilder of his roung son in the private drawer of an obtonic fields to the dear part directly called to their Montes of a sum traces, and asked to be that sell Montes of the proved that he left head and seem to prove that he left head and seem to whom after a ward mount full times of the death of the

A SCHOOL INCLUENT,

Here done below begins to a line of the li The state of the s